

# On and About the Farm

## KING HOG STILL WEARS CROWN.

The farmers of Denmark secure the best prices for their fancy bacon for the reason that they have established small packing establishments where they can haul their hogs and get their pay for the hogs according to their actual worth. How different from the system, or lack of system, in this country where we are compelled to take just what the packing house operators are a mind to pay us for our hogs.

Roughage is one of the most important factors in wintering the brood sows and if they do not get enough coarse food they will not do well. Corn and milk are well balanced as a diet, but there should be something added to distend the organs of digestion. Then again, brood sows will keep more quiet and contented if they are given alfalfa, clover or some kind of roughage to work over during the day. Good corn sower is better than nothing and the sows will work over and eat large quantities of it every day.

The man who has a lot of thrifty August or September pigs and gives them rational care until grass comes and has them ready for the market the middle of June will make better money for his feed than he will on any bunch of pigs that he feeds during the year.

Do not be afraid to give sows plenty of range during the winter, providing of course, that you have good and dry sleeping places and warm houses to shelter them during the extremely cold weather.

On each and every farm there should be some provision made for dipping hogs. This not only proves to be an easy and effective way of disinfecting animals which are brought to the farm, but it also keeps them free from lice.

Possibly there is no other farm animal that can offer as poor an excuse for his existence as the scrub hog. He is an unprofitable animal any way you take him.

As an economical pork producer he is a failure. Even his ability to shift for himself does not recommend him to the people within the limit of his range, as he has the reputation of preying on neighboring corn fields when food is scarce.

His build naturally adapts him to his manner of living since he is long-legged, narrow in the chest, has a long narrow snout. This adapts him to his manner of living. With the scrub hog it is "root hog or die," hence the long snout. His narrow body aids him in getting through small fence cracks and if he fails to find a place large enough to go through the fence he can soon dig under it with his long snout.

There is no standard of excellence for the scrub hog since he may possess almost any form except a beautiful one; he may be of any color.

He has the reputation of being able to stand all kinds of rough treatment and still survive.

He is regarded as being able to resist disease better than the improved breeds of hogs. We very much doubt whether this quality attributed to the scrub hog is true since we have noticed that hog cholera takes the scrubs as well as the well-bred hog.

One thing is sure that the scrub hog can consume more valuable feed and give less in return than any other animal that we know of.

A farmer who owns a herd of scrub hogs seldom needs any other corn crib than his hogs.

He never gets rich selling pork and in fact if he depended upon his hogs to make him money to buy better bred hogs he would never own better ones.

The scrub hog usually keeps his owner so poor that he is not able to buy better stock. In fact this is the excuse usually given for his existence. Poor farming and scrub hogs are usually associated together.

They are near and dear companions. Both make a rapid retreat before a progressive spirit and there is not a better evidence of the general progressiveness of a people than the absence of the scrub hog from the community.

Too much stress cannot be laid on selecting breeding swine from sound, healthy parents. Animals that are not strong in constitution cannot withstand disease as well as those which are strong in that respect. In case hogs are troubled with disease it is almost impossible to give them medicine or anything else that will prove very helpful. About all we can do is to feed a ration that can be easily digested and keep them in clean quarters, thoroughly disinfect the pens and let the disease run its course.

Whole milk is one of the best feeds for hogs that are suffering with di-

sease of any kind. It is an excellent feed and has often been of great assistance in bringing hogs through spells of sickness.

There is no disputing the fact that corn is an ideal corn feed, but every practical feeder admits that better results can be brought about by feeding a ration that is composed of less than two-thirds corn. It is a mistake to think that we cannot afford to buy other feeds to mix with the corn.

Ordinarily it is a mistake not to feed the hogs the liquid before the solid food.

See that the hogs have comfortable quarters—now and the months to come. Failure here will impair the usefulness of the herd.

Hogs will make from ten to twelve pounds of meat, live weight, for each bushel of corn eaten, but because of this too many farmers feed too much. The cream separator has greatly reduced scours in pigs because the skim milk can always be fed while sweet.

When the sow of good type has proven herself a prolific breeder, an economical feeder and a good mother it is a good plan to keep her several years.

The mature sow requires only food for maintenance while the growing one needs food for growth. Furthermore, the older one will have an appetite for waste that a young one would not care for.

Exercise will help make that streak of lean and streak of fat that is desired.—B. E. Lacy, in K. C. Journal.

## WILL TEST CLOVER OUT IN SHORT GRASS.

A "Sweet Clover" club has been formed by several of the large land owners of Pawnee county to interest the farmers in that section in raising that plant as a forage crop. The members of the club are making a careful study of the plant and its value for forage, the methods of raising and handling it and the probability of its successful introduction into the "short grass" region. The club is preparing to order a large shipment of seed from northern Kentucky to be distributed among its members. Among the land owners there who have joined so far are: Wallace Libbey, H. H. Reed, H. C. McGrath, John Lewis, John Lindes, and W. W. Charles.

August Garling will save you time and money in planting trees, and in caring for them.

## "THE DIFFERENCE."

Rockefeller can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth \$50,000—That's Capital.

The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold, stamp an "eagle bird" on it and make it worth \$20—That's Money.

A mechanic can take material worth \$5 and make watch springs worth \$1,000—That's Skill.

A woman can purchase a hat for \$3 but prefers one which costs \$30—That's Foolishness.

A ditch digger works ten hours a day and handles several tons of dirt for \$1.25—That's Labor.

## RESULTS THAT REMAIN

Are Appreciated by Great Bend People.

Thousands who suffer from backache and kidney complaint have tried one remedy after another, finding only temporary benefit. This is discouraging, but there is one special kidney medicine that cures permanently and there is plenty of proof right here in Great Bend.

Here is the testimony of one who used Doan's Kidney Pills years ago, and now states that the cure was lasting.

Mrs. A. Rothgarn, 1421 Twelfth St., Great Bend, Kans., says: "I suffered a great deal from backache, in fact it was almost constant. I also had pains in my head when I stooped. I became dizzy and also noticed that the kidney secretions were unnatural. Since using Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from the A. & A. Drug Co., I have felt much better in every way. I deem it a pleasure to recommend this remedy to my friends and neighbors." (Statement given March 27 1907.)

## CONFIRMED PROOF.

On June 18 1910, Mrs. Rothgarn said: "I gladly confirm my former endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills. I consider this remedy a valuable one for kidney trouble."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## SETTING BERMUDA.

By F. A. Mitchell, Chandler, Okla., special agent U. S. Department of Agriculture.

There is no best way of setting bermuda. There are many good ways. The best way for us is with a manure spreader. Plow around the land in the bermuda sod about three furrows. Drive spreader upon the green sward, load sods with forks into spreader, drive to field, place in gear, distribute from six to ten tons per acre. Follow with stirring plow. Firm them under, covering about four inches deep, harrow and continue to harrow at suitable intervals until the grass covers the ground.

In this manner two men with teams will set two or three acres a day. Don't be afraid of covering the roots. Only be afraid that the dirt will not be sufficiently packed around them. Do the work well if you desire the best of results. Another good way is to have the roots in boxes where they may be kept moist. A plow and a man to follow, dropping the roots into the newly made furrow. The roots will be covered at the next round. When the team overtakes the man doing the dropping let him step aside until the team passes. In this way with the roots in boxes conveniently located one man can drop as much as a team can plow. The time required to prepare the roots depends upon the skill of the man and the character of the soil from which they are taken. If your roots are purchased from a dealer this is a most excellent way. Future cultivations with the harrow. Never mind whether the rows are straight or not. There won't be any rows by July, nor vacant spaces upon the ground. With good conditions the ground will be covered.

Another method which is very popular with us is to lay the ground as for corn, two or three man drop roots in newly tilled furrows. Cover with cultivator three or more inches deep. At convenient times harrow ridges up all the grass covers the ground. Such an outfit will set from five to seven acres a day. As much as a team can set or cultivate.

We have tried using all kinds of nurse crops so as to get a crop the first year. It never has paid. It has paid us best to set our bermuda on the best possibly prepared seed bed. Cultivate it as thoroughly as we would any crop. Then graze from September on. In this way we get more pasture from an acre of bermuda the first year than we do from native grass any year.

Bermuda can be set in the row with corn or having the corn rows wide apart put between the rows.

As corn ripens in August the bermuda will do something and get a start for next year. If one is not in a hurry for the pasture and wants his bermuda set established economically it would do to set the bermuda in the space where the sixth row of corn or cotton should have been planted. It will make an excellent sod reaching well out upon both sides. The next year run rows crosswise. The plowing and cultivating will scatter the roots and make an excellent stand by July of the second year.

Came or kaffir should never be used as a nurse crop. They extract to the very limit of the soil moisture. They grow and keep on growing until frost. The bermuda won't die but it becomes mightily discouraged.

If your land is stony do the best you can and take your chances. The roots should be well soaked in water. They should be well covered in moist ground. If your land is new set it covered as best you can but cover it in moist ground. You will have no chances to take. It will grow. Set all of your new land to bermuda. The stumps will not bother you, neither will the money lender. You will have some hogs, cattle or horses to sell when in need of money. If you have a white alkali bed upon your farm, set it to bermuda, cover it with moist soil. Soon stock will be getting a wholesome breakfast upon the else barren spot.

There is one place where bermuda will not grow. It is where the chickens run. Bermuda is "peaches and cream" for chickens. The bermuda will gain on the chickens during the night but in the morning the chickens will gain on the bermuda—their gain will be the egg producing kind.

I am kept busy answering bermuda letters. I answer every one of them. Bermuda is a good thing. Pass it along.

"Unseed" bermuda pasture. We are commencing right this year. Raise all the colts or mules we can. All the calves we can, all the hogs we can and the chickens too.

August Garling handles anything in the nursery line.

# Are You Looking For a Safer Place to

put your money than the hiding place at home. Don't think the Hay Stack or Cellar, the Bureau Drawer, the Tin Can or Stove will be safe and secure. Some body will find it out, and will get it if it costs them or you your life.

If you will just hide it with us in our Burglar Proof and Fire Proof Safe and Vault you will feel safe and secure because we insure it against loss of any kind.

If you put it on time we will pay you interest on it. A saving account is good for every man or woman to have.

We have Safety Deposit Boxes in our Burglar Proof Vault to put your valuable papers, deeds and mortgages, wills, receipts and insurance papers in. By doing your business with us we can do you many favors we could not do otherwise.

Come in and try us. We would like to show you what we can do for you.

# Citizens National Bank

## NO HORSE EQUALS MULE ON FARM

For generations the mule has been used exclusively on the farm in the South. They seem not to be in favor to so great an extent on the farms in the North and West. This seems a pity as the 1000-pound mule will do as much work, live on less and last longer at hard work than the 1200-pound horse.

There is an old saying in the South to this effect: "Two sets of mules will last a farmer his lifetime." For instance, a farmer starting out at 21 years of age buys a team of mules 3 years old. They are ready to go to work. Four or five years of age might be better, but at three years they are capable of doing steady farm and road work if properly cared for.

The writer has known them to be put to regular work at 2 1/2 years of age and kept at it until they had crossed the quarter century mark.

But to get back to the young farmer. He starts out at 21 years of age with his team of 3-year-old mules. For twenty years, or possibly with care twenty-five years, they will do good work. At the end of that time they will, at the present price if fat and sleek, bring from \$50 to \$75 each.

The farmer is now 47 years of age. He buys another set of mules, they last him twenty-five years. By this time the owner is 72 years and probably through with the daily struggle for existence, in fact is in a position to "rest on his oars" as the saying is, leaving to a servant no doubt the management of the farm.

The longevity of the mule has been a well-established fact for so long that like the common law the memory of man knoweth not to the contrary.

Pliny, in his writings mentions the mule that had been used to carry grain the markets of Rome until he was 60 years of age, turned out as too old to follow his daily labor and this aged but faithful beast declined to be shelled, but insisted on making the regular trip to the market place although free and unloaded, failing in line as the other beasts of burden began their journey.

The writer recalls a mule 33 years

of age that did her daily tasks on a large Southern plantation along with other mules varying from twenty to twenty-five years younger.

It may be safely asserted that a mule will last as long as its teeth and it is only when from advanced age their grinders fail to allow them to thoroughly masticate their food that their daily usefulness ceases.

Their immunity from accident and disease is proverbial and so true is this that it is seldom one ever hears of a mule being seriously injured unless by gross carelessness or neglect.

They are not subject supposedly to glanders or farcy, the two most fatal diseases of horses. The conformation and texture of their hoofs renders them much less liable to lameness than horses and when used regularly on the farm and even occasionally on the road they will not require shoes.

Another thing in their favor is that they can be stabled without haltering; a stable of twenty head of mules turned loose will not give the trouble of three horses turned loose, as the former will not fight, but will live peacefully together as a visit to any big sale stable will prove as here the mules are always kept in pens, free and turned loose, while each horse is haltered in his stall.

In feeding mules it may be well to remember that they will keep fat on about three-fourths of the allowance of a horse of the same weight, that they will eat up roughage and that their grain ration will only be about two-thirds that of a horse.

When it comes to daily care and attention, the mule will live where the horse will soon die.

These long-eared friends are also more sure-footed than the horse, resist heat and flies better and do not chafe so easily.

The objection many farmers raise to the use of mules is that they do not breed, that they are stubborn, often vicious and that they are entirely unsuited to pleasure purposes.

Those objections are worthy of consideration, but the many good qualities of these sturdy beasts seem

to more than offset them.

From a commercial standpoint it may be well to remember that a pair of six-year-old mules, well matched, well broken and well grown, say weighing 1100 to 1300 each, will bring from \$550 to \$600.

Now it takes a mighty good class of farm horse to bring such a price. More mules should be raised by the farmers all over the country. Breed your heavy set farm horse mares to a good sized, stylish Jack and when your colts come take care of them and they will prove to be about the most profitable stock on the place, either to work or to sell.

You will find them easier to raise, easier to break and cheaper to keep than horse colts. And when you want to dispose of them they are always in demand.

For any information concerning trees, flowers or shrubbery address August Garling, Great Bend, Kansas; Box 645.

## OLD FRIENDS.

There are no friends like old friends,  
And none so good and true;  
We greet them as we meet them,  
As the roses greet the dew.  
No other friends are dearer,  
Though born of kindred mold;  
And while we prize the new ones,  
We treasure more the old.

There are no friends like old friends,  
To help us with the load  
That all must bear who journey  
O'er life's uneven road.  
And when unconquered sorrows  
The weary hours invade,  
The kindly words of old friends  
Are always found—the best.

There are no friends like old friends,  
To calm our frequent fears,  
When shadows fall and deepen  
Through life's declining years;  
And when our faltering footsteps  
Approach the great divide,  
We'll long to meet the old friends  
Who wait the other side.

—R. L. Anchor.

# THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY

is to use the Feed Grinder on the farm. They give the best results. We sell the **Dain, Stover and Grain King**. For grinding small or large grain they cannot be excelled. Try one and be convinced.

Another way of making money is to get one of our Safety Hatch Incubators. After trying a good many we find this one to be the most successful.

There is labor and cream saved by using the Sharpless Cream Separator. It has the less number of pieces and is easier cleaned. All of these qualities are money savers.

In order you may not forget the small things in our different departments, we have put them to the front on tables so you can see them and pick out what you want. Look these tables over.

Pianos are always saleable to some people at all times. We can give you excellent bargains in the Hobart M. Cabel, the Ivers & Pond and the Fisher. The Milton piano sells for \$250. We offer it now for \$185. Only this lot. If you want a good piano for the money get the Milton. We sell all of the smaller Musical Instruments and the Edison Talking Machines.

We make Picture Frames and Repair Sewing Machines and Furniture.

# E. R. Moses Merc. Co.